BROADWAY THEATER.—This Evening at 8,-"The merald Ring." Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. Emerald Ring." Mr. and Mrs. Darney Williams.

FIFTH-AVE. THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st. and Fifthive.—This Evening at 8.—Opera Bouffe: "La Perichole." Mile. Irma.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave. and Tweny-third-st.—This Evening at 8.—"The Tempest." Mr. K. L. Davenport
out W. Davidon.

MRW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening 74.—Display of Athletic Skill. The Brothers Rizarelli, Mile. Carlotta NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"The Forty
This ray; or, Striking Oil in Family Jura." Lydia Thompson's BurlesqueTroups.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—This Evening at 8,—The seed volume of "Hampity Dumpity." Mr. G. L. Fer, Mile. Sangali, etc. 8AN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway—

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening at THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—This Even-ig at 8.—"Den Cassar de Haran," and "Pluto." Mr. W. H. Lingard.

THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.— WALLACK'S THEATER. - This Evening at 8. - School." Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effic Germon. WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway. - This reasing at 8. "Tranhes." The Wall Burlesque Troube.

Wood's Museum, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.— This Afternoon at 2—"Aladdin."....This Evening at 8.—"Hamlet."

#### Business Motices.

CHOICE FISH AND PROVISIONS At Wholevale.

GRONGE C. PARKER & BRO.,

No. 257 Washington-st., Corner of Murray-st.,

Offer at the lowest rates

Extra Codish and Mackerel.

Extra Lard in Therees, Firkins and Tubs.

Extra Proc.

Extra Proc.

Extra Proc.

Extra Cocess and Saiter.

TONIC BEVERAGE, NUTRIENT AND INVIGORATOR. Horr's Malt Extract (imported).

Price reduced to \$4 50 per dozen. No. 22 Murray-st. FOR SALE CHEAP,-Stock, fixtures and lease of a DRUG STORE in the Sourishing city of Binghamton. L. N. Pieret, et S. D. Wood both of Binghamton, N. Y.

DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST." Wigs, Tonpees, and Ornamental Hair.—First ally sairdre and hair dveing. All shades at Batchelor's, 16 Rond-st. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYR-The best in the world; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, perfect. At all Druggiss.

N. Y. SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM,
W. R. PATTERION & Co. Proprietors, No. 744 Broadway, cor. Astor. 31
All Bluds Sold. Rented, Kachanged, Repaired, &c. Instructions an
work at the Emporium, or at private residences.

BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, Nos. 171 Broad-way, foor of Courtland-st.), and 224 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All styles of Waltham Watches and at lowest New York prices.

Also, a choice assortment of the celebrated 2 Plate style, which we warrant to be unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. Five copies or over, \$3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. 5 copies, \$9; 10 copies, to one address, \$1 50 each (and one extra copy); 10 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1 60 each (and subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1 00 each faind each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, \$1 25 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1 35 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to one address, \$1 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1 10 each (and one extra copy).
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Terms, cash in advance,

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WHENEX THEORE MUST be handed in To-Dey. Price \$2 per line.

FIFTH PAGE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE. Washington Dispatches. The Irish Church. Foreign News.

Domestic Telegraphic News. The Twitchell Murder. SECOND PAGE. Inquests. General Notes.

ite

The Triple Tragedy in Phil-Book Advertisements
Money Market.
Markets.
THIRD PAGE.
Ship News.
Advertisements. Special Notices.
SIXTH PAGE.
Real Estate.
Real Estate Advertisements. SEVENTH PAGE, Advertisements, EIGHTH PAGE,

Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE.
Wells vs. Kelley.
Our School System.
The Conservation of Beauty
Why We Can't Cry.
The Cauadian Exedus,
Editorial Paragraphs.
Business Notices.

SEVENTH PA
Congress.
The Courts.
Home News.
Latest Ship News.
Advertisements. Strennous efforts were made to reëstablish e gallows in Illinois and Wisconsin at the

We ask our friends at Albany to see that the bill for the sale of the City Markets is not smothered. Private enterprise can serve us far better, in this matter, than we are served now. Let us have an end of the City Market nuisance under which we have suffered so long. Sell the markets, and have done with them. It is the shortest road out of the difficulties they

The confession of Twitchell, the convicted murderer, now awaiting execution of sentence, in Philadelphia, will not strike the general mind as a document calculated to command implicit confidence. Nevertheless, it has enough probability to stimulate the hope for such further statements from the prisoner as are said to be probable.

We rejoice to record the confirmation of Gen. Longstreet by the Senate by the decided majority of 25 to 10. The Noes were scarcely equal to the number of bitter speeches made against confirmation. Every implacable Rebel in the South will be chagrined and thousands of hearty Unionists cheered by this result. It is a proclamation of amnesty to every one who has in good faith renounced "The Lost "Cause,"

Congress means to adjourn on Saturday. This is well, if its work shall then be done; if not, not. And one of its duties that will not well bear postponement, is that of enabling the People of Virginia to vote themselves back into the Union if they will. It is high time they did it; it is more than time that Congress gave them the opportunity. The plan submitted to the President on Saturday by a Committee of leading Virginians seems to us exceedingly well digested. Let the People vote at once on the proposed new Constitution, with a separate ballot on the Test Oath and State Disfranchisement, which are specially objected to. Why not? What need of delay or long debate? We pray the Republicans in Congress not to adjourn without giving Virginia a chance to resume her place in the Union.

The change in the Assessorship of our great banking and brokerage district, the XXXIId, so soon after the excitement over the efforts by the late incumbent to give a wider application to the law taxing the capital employed in banking, has not unnaturally aroused specula- it tions as to its effect upon that movement. It ly should be known that the failure to reappoint it Assessor Webster was not caused by any n disapproval of his official course. On the contrary, it is understood that he has been austained throughout, by his superior officers:

and the appointment of his successor was made in view of the fact that that gentleman was known to entertain views similar to those of Mr. Webster concerning what constitutes taxable banking capital. No change in the policy of the Bureau is indicated by the change of officers, and no reflection is cast either upon the official conduct or the personal integrity of the late Assessor.

The Assembly has voted down the bill which required every periodical that prints advertisements or other matter for pay to state in each issue their exact circulation, under penalty of forfeiting the pay for their advertising. That bill was killed by the exertions and influence of journalists who fear that printing the truth about their circulation would diminish the amount and the profit of their advertising. Ninety-nine of every hundred advertisers would like to know the actual circulation of each journal, so as to determine with fuller confidence in which they can advertise to the greatest advantage; but it is the interest of a ple draw their sustenance directly from the great number of journalists to conceal the truth, and the Legislature has decided in their If you say it is the Tariff that has made Food favor. We wish it distinctly understood that so dear, do you not prove that Gen. Jackson THE TRIBUNE desires that each periodical that prints advertisements shall be required to state its circulation exactly and continually. We believe advertisers have a right to know it; and we believe such knowledge would largely | And if it be now true that our farmers are too increase our advertising patronage.

The Senate passed on Saturday the bill extending the time allowed for the construction of a Railroad from Lake St. Croix (in the Mississippi) to Bayfield on Lake Superior. That Road was chartered many years ago, and richly endowed with Public Lands, by the help of which it was to have been constructed within a term which expired long since. Congress now allows it a longer term-to which we make no objection. We only insist that time shall be found for considering and passing the bill which accords a mere right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, authorizing it to be built without subsidy. True, we are told that it will never be so built-but let us see. We have paid smartly for one Railroad to the Pacific; now let us see if we cannot have one without paying. If not, we may incline toward another subsidy, but not till it shall have been demonstrated that we can have none without. We ask for the El Paso Road a fair trial; and that it shall be accorded now. If time can be found to pass other Railroad bills, why not

The Connecticut election is held to-day. State officers, Congressmen, and a Legislature are to be chosen. The rival tickets are as

follows: Republican, Governor ..... MARSHALL JEWELL. JAMES E. ENGLISH. Lt.-Governor . FRANCIS WAYLAND. EPHR. H. HYDE. Sec. of State ... HIRAM APPELMAN. LEVERETT E.PEASI Treasurer .... DAVID P. NICHOLS. EDW. S. MOSELEY. Controller .... JAMES W. MANNING. JESSE OLNBY. Cong., Ist Dis. Julius L. Strong. James Dixon. Hd Dis. Steph. W. Kelloog. James F. Babcock.

HIII DIS. H.H. STARKWEATHER. ABIAL CONVERSE. IVth Dis. Sidney B. Beardsley. WM. H. BARNUM. What the result is to be we can tell better to-morrow. What it ought to be, and what the Republican voters of Connecticut may make it if they will, this exhibit of votes there since the war may show:

1865. Imp'l Suff'e. Yes ...... 27,217 No ...... 3,489 Maj. 6,272 1866. Governor .... Hawley .. 43,974 English .. 43,433 Maj .. 541 1867. Governor .... Hawley .. 46,578 English .. 47,565 Maj .. 987 1868, Governor... Jewell... 48,777 English.. 50,541 Maj... 1,764 1868, President.... Grant... 50,996 Seymour. 47,951 Maj... 3,045

### WELLS vs. KELLEY.

Mr. Commissioner Wells has written a letter to the Hon. William D. Kelley, defending the conclusions of his Annual Report with regard Local News.
Local News.
Domestic Telegraphic News.
The State of Trade.
Marriages, Deaths, and Fushar, oly assailed in a speech. Mr. Wells had shar, oly assailed in a speech. Mr. Wells had shar oly assailed in a speech. Mr. Wells had shar oly assailed in a speech. Mr. Wells had shar oly assailed in a speech. Mr. Wells had suppose Mr. A. T. Stewart (for example) had shar oly assailed in a speech. to the current recompense and general conwages since 1860 had been but 50 per cent. for unskilled and 60 for skilled Labor, while the average increase in the cost of supporting a family (in cities) had been 7.3 per cent. This position he now maintains against Mr. Kelley's assault, backing it by a long array of new sta-

Mr. Wells is a skillful manager of statistics, and, as he has a wide field whence to gather them, and is unlimited in his choice of them when gathered, he has no difficulty in making Lat they did not succeed. out his case. And yet we are sure Mr. Kelley can overthrow his positions and demonst. Lie conclusions if he will devote to the task half the time given by Mr. Wells to his exhibit. For example:

Mr. Wells makes jout an advance in the average rents of premises occupied as dwellings by the laboring class in cities of 110 to 125 per cent. In doing this, he takes no accornt of the fact that the means of cheap conveyance for the masses to and from the outskirts and suburbs of cities have been largely multiplied and diffused, so that their laboring class is not now obliged to live so densely as it did. We, for example, boarded [and lodged, a little more than thirty years ago, on the corner of Wall-st, and Broadway, along with many clorks and others whose total income did not exceed \$500 per annum each. No one could now bourd there, or fin a similar locality, for thrice what we then paid. But, on the other hand, most clerks and other employés who work in our lower Wards, who formerly lived within a radius of one mile from our City Hall, now live two to ten miles away-some even so far as Mount Vernon, Fordham, or Yonkerspoints which can be reached from our City Hall far more easily and cheaply than they could then be. Conveyance from suburban homes to down-town warehouses on factories has scarcely increased in nominal cost these eight years, while it is decidedly cheaper than it was thirty [years ago. This is an important element of the cost of living to our City employés which Mr. Wells wholly ignores-in our view, unjustly.

Se of Textile Fabrics and Cloths. These are dearer than they formerly were; but the difference is not nearly so great as in the cost of Food. Mr. Wells leaves them wholly out of his exhibit, to the advantage of his conclusions, but to the disadvantage of his reputation as a public officer, paid to discover and proclaim the naked truth.

Mr. Wells states that the United States paid. during the last fiscal year, an average of \$12 72 (currency) per barrel for the Flour bought for the Army and Navy in this city in 1868, against \$6 77 (gold) paid in 1859-60. Now. we know that Flour was exceptionally high here last year, because of a heavy export demand caused by the short crop of 1868 in Europe; and yet we must say that any shrewd

"St. Louis Extra," selling at a very high price, while all other Flour averaged some twentyfive per cent, lower. In making up his estimate of a laborer's living here, he included a barrel of "St. Louis Extra" to represent the cost of Flour, but ignored all other Flour whatever! If any one believes that "St. Louis Extra" is the brand of Flour mainly consumed by our Laboring Class, he will judge this fair: if not, he may consider it smart, but not particularly creditable to Mr. Young or his master.

Let us, for argument's sake, assume the truth of Mr. Wells's conclusion-that the residents of our cities and manufacturing villages are paying 78 per cent. more (in currency) for their food than than they did (in gold) just before our late Civil War ; who receives the advantage? The cost of transportation has certainly not increased in that ratio: so our farmers must be receiving in the average about twice as much (in currency) for their produce as they did (in gold) in 1860. Is this a National misfortune? Bear in mind that a large majority of our peosoil-are sellers rather than buyers of Food. was right in maintaining that the true way to benefit our farmers was by such efficient Protection as would divert a large portion of our Labor from Agriculture to Manufactures? well paid for their produce, how easy and natural the process of correction through the depletion of our cities and the rapid extension of our Agriculture ?

Mr. Wells quotes the Hon. John Pool of N. C. as saying that, on the sea-coast of his

"Salt, which before the War could be bought for 18 to

-If Mr. Wells had appended to this averment the simple fact that the duty on Salt (not the increase since 1860, but the entire duty) is exactly eighteen cents per hundred pounds, he would have afforded a key to the general accuracy and value of his statistics, and proved himself a fairer man than he now seems to be. No evil spirit ever evinced such repugnance to holy water as Mr. Wells's friends do to giving publicity to the fact that the present duty on imported Salt is exactly eighteen cents per hundred pounds.

Mr. Wells complains of the mode in which his former statements have been controverted. and takes care not to allude to the careful and searching review to which they have been subjected by Mr. Henry C. Carey-a review certainly not inferior in candor and completeness to any document that ever emanated from the Commissioner. He says:

Commissioner. He says:

"No one has challenged the statements of the Commissioner in respect to the profits and enhanced cost of pig iron, or the present relative cost of producing this article in the United States and in Europe. No one has disputed the ovidence he submitted showing that the present tariff on Salt gives to the manufacturers of Syracuse such a monopoly as enables them to dictate prices and to accumulate profits that are almost without precedent in the history of legitimate industry. No one has disproved his assertion that the present tariff on lumber has unnecessarily increased the cost of all constructions of wood, from the cottage of the laborer to the fencing of the agriculturist."

-To which THE TRIBUNE replies (and beg the Commissioner's attention) that I. If there be great profit in making Pig Iron

in this country, we still import it largely from abroad, while every element of its production is most abundant and widely diffused among us. No where on earth can Ore, Coal (in the mine,) Wood (for Charcoal,) &c., &c., be obtained more cheaply than in at least half the States of the Union. If, then, Pig Iron is too high, let more people go to making Pig Iron. This is the precise end we meditate in upholding Protection-a more diversified Industry through increased production at home of such staples as we have hitherto imported. If there be a profit of \$5 per tun in making Pig Iron, wealth and rare [qualifications for business to the production of Pig Iron instead of the importation and sale of Fabrics, can there be a shadow of doubt that the country would have been at least One Hundred Millions richer than it is? We believe it would have been enriched by at least twice that sum, and that our indebtedness to Europe would have been so much less than it is. Does any being on earth imagine that Mr. Stewart, and such capitalists as he, would not invest their capital in Iron-making if they believed that more profitable than their present business want to coax, win, allure, or even drive, them into such pursuits as Iron-making, so that they may give more employment to American Labor and endue it with more skill than it now has. If Mr. Wells will only convince them that Iron-making is more profitable than what they are now doing, he will do a good work, in which we bid him God speed.

II. As to Salt, we know that it is largely made in Michigan, in West Virginia, in Old Virginia, and in other parts of our country, and ought to be made in a good many more. Kansas boasts of her Salines as preëminent; while Louisiana has a mine of pure Rock Salt awaiting fuller development. If, in the face of these facts, Mr. Wells, by carefully concealing the fact that the duty on imported Salt is exactly eighteen cents per hundred pounds, can persuade the People that "the manufacturers "of Syracuse" have a "monopoly," he must be a man of rare genius. We, who desire the rapid and full development of our various Salines that rival those of Syracuse, so that Salt shall be made in as many localities as possible, hope that the duty may remain unchanged.

III. Lumber is a product of nearly every State in the Union, and is especially abundant at the South, where rude Labor is cheap and often in excess. The great majority of our farmers neither buy nor sell "fencing;" but many more of them sell than buy it. Not a quarter of the Union would import Lumber, or use that which had been imported, if there were no duty on it whatever. The duty on Lumber is below what it would be if the Tariff were laid without regard to Protection-that is, if it were imposed alike on everything imported, for revenue only. There is now, therefore, an actual discrimination in favor of the consumers of imported Lumber; Mr. Wells wants them exempted from taxation altogether. We do not regard such exemption as either

just or beneficent. -In the light of these facts, we call attention to Mr. Wells's statement that

"The attempt is also made to disparage the Commissioner by designating him as a Free-Trader; although, in his report, he most distinctly stated that investigation had led him to the conclusion that a policy of moderate and judicious Frotection under the tariff is certainly, for the present, the policy best suited to subserve the industrial interests of the whole country; and again: that the requirements of the Government for revenue must certainly, for the present, necessitate so high an average of duties as to afford all that can be reasonably asked for on the grounds of Protection."

their cause. He is especially severe on an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per cent. on Lumber, urging that it gives excessive Protection to American lumbermen; and yet he tells us that he deems "a policy of moderate and judicious Protection best suited to subserve the industrial interests of the whole country." That is well said: but if twenty-five per cent. is not 'moderate and judicious," what per cent. would

THE CONSERVATION OF BEAUTY. "There's the remains of a fine woman about Sairey," was the remark of Bailey Junior, as he gazed upon the venerable features of Mrs. Gamp. Ah! what would Mrs. Gamp have been then if she could have availed herself of the resources of modern science-if she could have been dyed as to her hair, enameled and rouged as to her cheeks, with the triumphs of a fashionable dentist in her mouth, and the padding of an artistic dressmaker in all the proper places! Beauty need no longer sigh over suspicious silver in the flowing tresses, over the wrinkles which time has been wont to write upon the snowy brow; there is grace and brilliancy for sale in the shop, and "an outline" to be purchased as graceful as that of Mad. Mantilini. To be sure, there is a difference between Norah's gown which "wan-"tons in the mountain breezes," leaving every beauty free to rise and fall as nature pleases," and that thing of silk and stuff and buckram and whalebone which is called "a 'dress." But artificial manners and customs demand artificial expedients. The little girl cries when mamma sternly insists upon the first corsets-but mamma knows best, and is wiser than nature, and the time comes, alas! when the little girl cries no longer. If she lives long enough she will have all manner of washes and eradicators on her dressingtable, and then, in due succession, will follow the more recondite mysteries of rejuvenation. She will read, with more than curiosity, advertisements like this one now before us. It is that of a miracleworker in Boston, who promises to restore to the belle of the period every charm which has flown, and every beauty which has faded. No matter though a face may be as ugly and wrinkled as any which ever grew in deformity and decay upon the easel of Denner! Madame P- of - street, Boston, has rare secrets which will make the roses and the lilies of a second Spring bloom there in more than pristine freshness. She addresses herself to the elite of Boston and of New-England generally." The climate of New-England. we are told, is a great destroyer of female beauty. The young ladies there are the most charming in the world, but the climate is well known to be implacable. The east wind has a way of its own of imparting a certain rosiness to the nose, and a kind of pallid delicacy to the cheek-a most unfortunate distribution of color! There is apt to be a great precocity of wrinkles, and for wrinkles Madam -- has what she is pleased to call the "Destructeur 'des Rides," or "Wrinkle Destroyer." All seams she speedily obliterates-all corrugations disappear after "two slight applications of the 'Destructeur." "Under the eye, on the brow, around the mouth," they are no longer to be observed by the most fastidious connoisseur. Madame" addresses herself especially to "the 'daughters of fortune" who languish under the effects "of frequent rounds of gaiety, and the ennui which so surely follows." These, when "the mirror has notified them of their 'altered features," are invited to call upon 'Madame," and to test her "chemical triumph." It is thus that she puts out her "Card to the Fashionable," and invites them to come and

be beautified. All this is evidently an improvement upon the process to which the daughters of Pelias subjected their reverend but wrinkled papa. There cutting up, and no dangerous boiling, in the establishment of "Madame." Under the benign influence of her "Destroyer" a marble smoothness returns to the countenance, and it becomes at once "polished after the similitude of a palace." One rubbing may accomplish the wonder, but two will be found infallible. A woman may go in a witch, a crone, a beldam, a hag, and come out a nymph, a Cleopatra, a fairy, and a form of life and light! There is only one objection to this great process. It will make beauty too common. Wrinkles, as being the exception, will come to be admired, and some other "Madame" will set up an opposition establishment, and advertise herself as a "Wrinkle Kestorer."

We trust that "Madame" will not be too extensively employed. We hope that some dear old venerable faces, with a beauty in their decay which "the fair, fallacious looke" of Dalila never knew, will be left us to love and reverence. We hope that there are young ladies still who will be persuaded that cold water is the best cosmetic, and a cheerful, well-occupied mind the best "Destroyer of "Wrinkles." Would that women could be made to understand how little these arts avail them with men whose admiration is worth having!

## OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The bill of Mr. Richmond in regard to the Board of Education of our City, has been materially amended and improved by the Committee on Education of the Assembly. In its amended form we are decidedly of the opinion that it ought to pass.

It will secure, by appointment, twelve Commissioners, who are, by the requirements of the bill, to represent the majority and minority of the political parties in our city, in the proportion of seven to ffive, which is a decided gain over the present organization of the Board. in which there are 17 Tammany Democrats and Mozarters and three Republeans. But more important than this, the third section provides that no appropriation shall be made for school sites or buildings without a vote of threefourths of all the members of the Board. This gives a practical veto to be minority on the jobs for sites and buildings, which have been the fruitful source of the extravagant expenditures of the past. In addition, it secures the teachers against any unjust interference, by also requiring a three-fourths vote to remove them. These changes are so manifestly an improvement on the existing condition of affairs, that we cannot but feel surprised that any fairminded Republican should hesitate to adopt them. Some of our friends seem to object to the measure because it is said to amanate from the leaders of Tammany Hall, and has its origin in a quarrel over the Clerk of the Board. We care not where it originates, or what the motive is, good or bad-If those who have the power are willing to

penses of the schools of our City during the last seven years:

1963.....\$1,450,000 00 1864. 1,787,000 00 1865. 2,208,508 58 1866..... 2,454,827 54 1867..... 2,939,348 00 Does any one pretend that this increase in

five years of over 100 per cent in cost is natural, necessary, or justifiable? At the same rate of increase, in five years more the cost of our City Schools will be between \$7,000,000 and

The following are some of the items of expenditure for which requisition is made by the present Board: Incidental expenses of Ward Schools. \$215,000

For supplies, through the Depositary.. 185,000 For salaries of Superintendents, clerks, &c., of the Board... For incidental expenses of the Board.. 60,000 For erecting a Normal School...... 100,000 For purchasing sites, &c .....

Total.....\$1,075,000 Here is over a million of dollars in these items alone, for the jobs, sinecures, and pick-

ings. The "Incidentals" are \$240,000. That these abuses should grow up is not remarkable in a Board of Education composed of such men as at present "manage" that important department of our municipal affairs. This is a list of them, with their occupations:

list of them, with their occupations:

First District—James B. Dupignae, billiard-saloon keeper, Tammany Democrat; Timothy Brennan, Corporation Clerk, Tammany Democrat; Owen Healy, porter-house keeper, Tammany Democrat; Owen Healy, porter-house keeper, Tammany Democrat; Wilson Small, Corporation Clerk, Tammany Democrat; Otto H. Coop, German groeer, Tammany Democrat; Otto H. Coop, German groeer, Tammany Democrat; B. B. Merrill, tailor, Tammany Democrat; S. A. Lewis, no occupation, Tammany Democrat.

Fourth District—F. Ewing, music teacher, Tammany Democrat, J. Kaiser, tailor, Tammany Democrat; S. P. Patterson, insurance, Republican. Democrat, J. Kaiser, tailor, Tammany Democrat, J. Kaiser, tailor, Tammany Democrat, D. Patterson, insurance, Republican, Richard Warren, auctioneer, Republican; Wm. H. Neilson, broker, Tammany Democrat.

Sixth District—Thomas J. Hall, music dealer, Tammany Democrat: Leander Buck, builder and repairer, Tammany Democrat: Peter H. Jackson, manufacturer, Tammany Democrat: Peter H. Jackson, manufacturer, Tammany Democrat: B. Hawkes, inshing-tackio maker, Tammany, R. L. Larremore, lawyer, Tammany, R. L. Larremore, lawyer, Tammany.

many; R. L. Larremore, lawyer, Tammany.

We admit that there are three or four good men in this list, but that is too great a disproportion to do any good against the confederated majority, who have all the power to spend the money. Too much sack for the portion of bread. Assurance has been given in regard to the Republican appointees, under the new bill, that they will be such men as Peter Cooper, Isaac Sherman, William Wood of the late firm of Dennistoun & Wood, Marshall O. Roberts, and Isaac H. Bailey.

The Democrats will necessarily be the best who can be selected. Mayor Hall cannot afford to make bad appointments under a law of that character, and it is made expressly obligatory that the minority shall have the proportion of representation we have indicated. With the veto power in the minority against expenditures or the removal of teachers, how idle is the talk about political or sectarian influence in the proposed measure! Besides, Tammany Hall has all the power now, and if the law remains unchanged can, at the next election, fill every vacancy with a Catholic, or of any other faith it pleases.

We do not think that the Legislature can afford to defeat this bill. It is obviously the duty of every good citizen to exert himself to secure its prompt passage.

### WHY WE CAN'T CRY.

M. B. H. appeals to Mr. Bergh in plaintive jingle for commiseration and help against some City Railroad Company or other, by which he is doomed to act as driver on a car for "nineteen hours a day." Mr. Bergh may take pity on him if he will; but we haven't a single tear-drop of the milk of human kindness to shed in his behalf. And this is why:

M. B. H. either learned in youth how to earn his living in some department of Productive In dustry, or he ought to have done so. If he did n't, he ought now, at the very opening of Spring, to look for a place wherein to begin the work of training himself for a life of Productive Industry. It may have been well to drive a car in Winter-even "nineteen hours "a day;" but now he should get out of that forthwith, and betake himself to some employment in which he can improve and grow into decided efficiency and ultimate independence. We should like to see the day when City Railroad Companies will be obliged to scour the country for men green enough to drive their cars, instead of being continually beset with applicants who flee from rural farms and workshops in order to become City hirelings, even though this obliges them to work "nineteen 'hours a day."

## THE CANADIAN EXODUS.

The Times correctly says: The Times correctly says:

"It seems that the exodus of French Canadians to this country is steadily increasing of late, and that at no similar period within the last two years has there been such a large and continuous, substantian of agriculturists. A Montreal paper so that the number now leaving weekly by woung men. The French Canadians are an industry as and honest people, and in a very short time make excellent American citizens. They are rather backward in some respects, owing to the old depressive laws of the Frevince and its priestly domination; but its only needs a brief residence in this country to put them slongide of any other class of the propulation in enterprise and intelligence."

-Has The Times remarked that the Canadian farmers enjoy comparative Free Trade and cheap British fabrics? and that they are so perverse as to prefer the nearer markets and better prices afforded on our side of the line? Has it observed that the flow of population hitherward has generally been strongest when our Tariff was highest? And has it noted that our experience in this respect is by no means unique?

If the reports from New-Orleans are trustworthy, they may be taken as of decidedly ill-omen for the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Gen. James B. Steedman is a gentleman who generally means business. He is a capable soldier, a hard fighter, and a man little likely to undertake an enterprise without going through. When it was announced that Gen. Jordan, late chief of Beauregard's staff, had joined the Cubans. army officers shrugged their shoulders and said that was the worst news they had heard yet for the Cuban cause. They are not likely to make any such expressions about the man who turned the scale in Thomas's favor, at Chicamauga, by marching without orders toward the sound of the enemy's cannon." We didn't think much of Gen. Steedman as Collector in New-Orleans; but in the capacity of a "fillibuster" he is likely to command very respectful attention.

It has for some time been currently reported -Mr. Wells must admit that he has a singular the cash to pay for it, would have bought it is getting himself misunderstood by all parties. Every Free-Trade journal has extilted over his Reports description of the impolicy and injustice of any House, who undertook, some months since, to have maturally culminated in the inevitable willing to accept it for precisely what it is united States, had introduced goods for commerce under diplomatic privileges. On Wednesday last the Government was asked by the same auspices as those now in control, which have maturally culminated in the inevitable will pay it is signal the down train.

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the result to the Cortes. The comments of the Madrid press on this case are unfavorable to Mr. Hale.

At last his foot is on his native heath, and his name is Moses. In other words, Mr. Johnson, who says very naturally that he feels like a breakwater, like a freedman, and like one risen from the dead, is on the stump. Of course our readers know what he said. We are afraid the graceless and lazy reporters have saved themselves a little trouble by taking an old copy of his Speech to telegraph to the country, but still, that is of no conscquence. It is all the same.

The nomination of David B. Parker for U. S. Marshal in the District of Virginia is an eminently proper one. He was the first man to volunteer from his town, and served during the war in the Army of the Potomac. For the last two years of the war, he had charge of the mails in that army, and since then he has acted as mail agent in the State of Virginia.

He who can write an anonymous letter assail-

ing the character of another is so brazen, so

self-confessed a villain, that we regret the

necessity which constrains us to read enough of his libel to ascertain its irresponsible character. Then we pitch it loathingly into the The Pacific Railroad war (like the U. P. Co.'s safe) opens rich. We do not say which party is n't wrong in the quarrel, but we cherish a lively hope that the public will be

#### PERSONAL. Count Faverney, First Secretary of the French

utmost.

largely benefited by its prosecution to the

Legation, is now stopping at the Albemarie Hotel, on a visit from Washington. He will remain in the metropolis three weeks, at the expiration of which time he will return to Washington to take charge of the Legation and to represent his country as Charge of Affaires. M. Ber themy, the present Minister, leaves for France in a few days on an indefinite congé, with no intention of resuming his position near our Government. Changes in the French Diplomatic Corps are constantly being made; hence many of its members have thus the opportunity of secing many capitals and many governments in their time The two diplomatists mentioned are examples in case, M Berthemy was French Minister to China at the time Me Anson Burlingame arrived at Pekin as U. S. Minister, and the two contracted there a warm friendship, which has materially assisted both of them in their respective functions since. From Pekin M. Berthemy was transferred to Washington, whence he will most probably go to Constantinople. M. de Faverney has been the Freuch Secretary at Washington at two different epochs, and has had quite a rapid and distinguished career, considering that he is still a young man, and the slowness of advances ment incident to his profession : First, in 1884, he was the intermediary of the important negotiation relative to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and during that urgest period crossed the Atlantic half a dozen times at least in the course of a few mouths, as bearer of diplomatic communications between the tre Cabinets. After the evacuation, M. de Faverney passet a couple of years as Secretary at Vienna, and afterwards one year in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Park, in the cabinet of M. de Thouvenel. He next returned to Washington, being promoted to the rank of First Serstary, from which, in a few weeks, he will step into that of Charge d'Affaires. He commenced his diplomatic at the commence of the serstary days of Count Cavour.

#### END OF THE PRINTERS' STRIKE. The printers' strike may now be considered

at an end, as an amicable adjustment of the difficulties has been agreed upon by Committees from the Typotheta and the Union appointed for that purpose. Thoughthe Scale adopted by the Committees has yet to be settle upon by the bodies which they represent, yet, as its concessions are mutual, they will in all probability be concessions are mutual, they will in all probability and adopted. The terms of settlement are as follows: The employing printers concede the \$20 per week asked for by the Union, and the Union reduces their prices of composition about one cent per 1,000 ems. as follows: 53 cents for solid MSS. copy, and 55 cents for leaded; 50 cents for solid reprint copy, and 47 for leaded. The price per hour for day work is to be 35 cents, and for night work 50 cents. Compositors employed at day work will be allowed to charge 10 cents per 1,000 cms additional for all matter set after 6 o'clock p. m. All book work is to be charged in pages. Both Committees are to sign the new Scale, and a copy of it is to be posted conspicuously in every office. The employing printers also agree to recognize the Printers' Union, and to recommend the establishment of a "House of Call" for the accommodation of unemployed printers, to be supplied with books, magazines, newspapers, &c., the expense to be borne mutually by the Typothetic and the Union. The "House of Call," if properly conducted, will be a great accommodation to all concerned, as the memployed printer will there have an opportunity of improving his mind, instead of wandering the atreets or standing on corners, as the custom has been been form. The atracking mem, will be under the characteristics. eretofore. The establishment will be under the charge of an officer of the Union, who will keep a list of all unemployed persons, and when an employer is in want of extra help the superintendent will furnish him with the number required. The Union will take action in the matter on Tuesday night.

A Convention of the Republicans of Tennessee s to meet at Nashville on the 20th of May next, to nomi nate a candidate for Governor, and to attend to such other business as may come before the Convention. A Nashville correspondent of the The Courier-Journal of

Louisville, Ky., says:

It is definitely ascertained that Johnson is stoutly It is definitely ascertained that Johnson is stoutly opposed to the Democratic gubernational canvass, with the franchise law left as it is by the Supreme Court, and the Radical ranks presenting an undivided front. Defeat, by thinks, under the circumstances, would badly damage the Conservative cause, and probably put off enfranchisement for two or three years. One object of his forthcoming addresses is intended more as a sort of review or vindication of his Presidential career than as campaign speeches. If there is any possible chance of Conservative success, however, in a direct canvass, Johnson is bound to give his stump efforts a direction that will have a direct and telling effect. A few weeks will determine whether or not there will be a canvass.

a meeting of Post Winthrop, No. 28, At a meeting of Post Winthrop, No. 28, 6. A. R., Friday evening, resolutions were adopted approving the joint resolution offered in the United States senate a few days ago by the Hon. Henry Wilson for the protection of soldhers and their beirs, providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers and their heirs directly, and not to any agent, nor upon any power of attorney whatever. A committee was appointed to prepare a petition asking Congress to pass said resolution before the adjournment of the seasion of Congress. Posts of the G. A. R. and all soldiers are requested to cooperate in preventing further frauds upon soldiers. Petitions can be obtained at Stewart & Harrings, No. 436 Broadway.

As the steamship City of New-York of the

be obtained at Stewart & Harrings, No. 438 Broadway.

As the steamship City of New-York, of the Imman line, was leaving Pier No. 45, North River, on Saturday, her main steam supply pipe burst, enveloping that portion of the vessel in a cloud of steam. The second engineer, Robert Hutchinson, was at the starting bar at the time. He was badly scalded about the face, hands, and arms. Thomas Jones, the "greaser," was fatally scalded about the face, hands, and arms. Thomas Jones, the "greaser," was fatally scalded about the face and body. Lawrence Coek and another firemen were slightly scalded. The lines had been cast off, but the steamer had scarcely moved away from the pier, when the explosion occurred, and she was at once made fast to the pier. Some little alarm and confusion were created among the passengers, but in a short time quiet was restored by the steamer's officers. Jones and Hutchison were removed to the New-York Hospital. Jones died in a few hours after. Hutchinson, although severely scalded, is getting along nicely, and is pronounced out of danger. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest over the body of Jones to-day. The steamer will not be detained but a short time by the accident.

At about 11 o'clock, yesterday, George

Inquest over the body of Jones to-day. The steamer win not be detained but a short time by the accident.

At about 11 o'clock, yesterday, George Gregory, a lad 16 years of age, with two other boys, stopped at the stable of Joseph Helewell, Jersey City. Gregory was acquainted with Helewell, and entered into conversation with him. A dispute arose, and Helewell became impatient at their contradictions and attempted to drive them away. He seized a heavy barrel hoop which was lying in the yard, and started toward one of the boys. At this moment, Gregory came up, Brined with a heavy stone, with which he struck Helewell upon the head, felling him to the ground, where he lay until persons who witnessed the blow from a neighboring window, came to his assistance and carried him into his house. He remained insensible during the day, and was said to be dying at 11 o'clock last night. Gregory was arrested at 11 o'clock last evening by Officer Boyle, who found him at the house of his parents in Washington-st. He was taken to the Police Station and committed for examination. His companious have not been arrested.

WATERLOO, N. J.—Two coal trains on the

WATERLOO, N. J .- Two coal trains on the WATERIOU, N. J.—Two coal trains on the Morris and Essex Road collided at this station on Saturday morning. A stove in the caboose of one of the trains was overturned, and a brakeman named Charles Eston was severely burned, beside receiving a scalp wound. The leg of another brakeman, Richard Ryan, was badly crushed. Ryan is not expected to recover. The accident resulted from the negligence of the flagman, who failed to signal the down train.